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Tabele Demonstrant el Internationalite del Reversiv Preficse DES.

par Red.

CORINTIC	ANGLIC	FRANSIC	ITALIC	SPANIC
DES-esperar	to despair	de'sespe'rer	disperare	desesperar
DES-aprovar	to disapprove	de'sappronver	disapprovare	desaprobar
DES-armizar	to disarm	de'sarmer	disarmare	desarmar
DES-tronizar	to dethrone	de'tro'ner	detronizzare	destronar
DES-cargizar	to discharge	de'charger	discaricare	descargar
DES-advantage	disadvantage	de'savantage	disavvantaggio	desventaja
DES-encantar	to disenchant	de'senchanter	disinganno	desencantar
DES-cortesa	discourteous	disconrtois	discortese	descortes
DES-simil	dissimilar	dissimilaire	dissimile	desemejante
DES-membrizar	to dismember	de'membrer	smembrare	desmemtrar
DES-obeyar	to disobey	de'sobe'ir	disnbbedire	desobedecer
DES-agreabla	disagreeable	de'sagreable	disdicevole	desagradable
DES-bonore	dishonor	de'sbonneur	disonore	desbonra
DES-cnvrrar	discover	de'convrir	discoprire	descnbrir
DES-acorde	discord	discorde	discordanza	discordia
DES-asento	dissent	dissentiment	dissensione	disension
DES-jnnctione	disjunction	disjonction	disginnzione	desnnion
DES-degnar	to disdain	de'daigner	disdegnare	desdenar
DES-plezar	to displease	de'plaire	dispiacere	desplacer

El Portngalic formes es simil al Spanic formes in omna casne.

Latin formes: desperare, dissimilis, discordia, dissensio, disjunctio, dedignari
displicere.

Mensura De Internationalitate.

par PROF. G. PEANO de TORINO, ITALIE.

In circularibus de AKADEMI DE LINGUA INTERNACIONAL, existentia de aliquo vocabulo in linguis moderno, es indicato per abbreviationes, que me mnta in:

A=anglo, D=deutsch, F=franco, H=hispano, I=italo, R=russo,
Exemplo: *ros* ADFHIR,

dice que iste vocabulo pertine ad 6 lingua considerato.

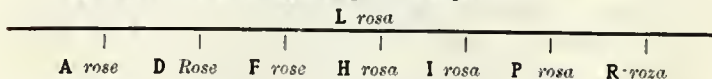
Sed vocabularios publicato ab Akademi in A, D, et Nederlandense non porta indicatione de internationalitate.

In LINGUA INTERNACIONAL de MM. de Beaufront et Couturat, Paris 1908, bodie vocato ILO, es adoptato systema simile: *rozo* ADFHIR.

In aliquo caso, Auctores adde L (lege: latino), lingua de origine.

In praesente nota, me stude notatione plus breve et praeciso.

Linguistas scribe arbore genealogico ut seque:



P=portuguez. R es transcripto in alphabeto latino.

Ce notatione es incommodo in typographia, nam exige tres linea. Nos pote adopta notatione de Mathematica pro linea de divisione, et scribe:

L *rosa* / ADF *rose*, HIP *rosa*, R *roza*.

Si nos tace formas orthographico differente, resulta:

L *rosa* / ADFHIR.

Nos obtine abbreviatione per consideratione sequente. Majoritate de vocabulos internationale es L, et IHPF; seque vocabulario IHPFA, postea IHPFAD, et in fine vocabulos commune ad IHPFADR, que es circa 2000. Me indica per -F vocabulos de primo classe, et per -R, (lege: usque ad russo,) vocabulos de ultimo classe. Tunc: L *rosa* /-R.

Vocabulos in frontispicio de CORRESPONDENSE INTERNATIONAL habe internationalitate sequente: L *correspondentia* /-R, *internationali* /-D, *octobre* /-R, *articulo* /-R, *redactore* /-R, *editore* /-D.

Existe parvo differentia inter indicationes de Ilo et meo, quod depende de vocabularios adoptato.

Numeroso elemento internationale babe origine in G (lege: graeco): GL *academia* /-R, GL *schola* /-R.

Nos habet: *lingua* /-F, *linguista* /-R,
quod nos indica per *lingua* /-F-r, lege: vocabulo *lingua* se extendit usque ad F, et in compositione, usque ad R.

Vocabulos plus importantes in linguis moderno se coniungunt in E (lege: Europaeo antiquo, vel indo-europaeo, vel indo-germanico). Nos habet:
E *ma'ter*

L	<i>nutr</i>	<i>matre</i>	G	<i>me'ter</i>	A	<i>mother</i>	D	<i>Mutter</i>	R	<i>mati</i>	<i>materi</i>	S	<i>matar</i>
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Hl	<i>matre</i>	F	<i>mere</i>	P	<i>mai</i>
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L *materno* /-D, 1 *matrona* -R, L *matrice* -R.

G *metro-poli* /-R (nrbe *matre*).

Ergo in modo abbreviato:

matre E/ (L/-F-r) (G/-r) ADRS

Lege: *matre* est vocabulo europaeo antiquo, quae trans latino se extendit usque ad franco, et in compositione, usque ad russo. Idem vocabulo, trans graeco se extendit in compositione usque ad russo. Idem vocabulo vivit in linguis anglo detsch, russo et sanscrito antiquo (et in ludia actuale).

In modo analogo resultat *patre* E/ (L/-F-r) (G/-r) ADS.

Ergo *patre* est minus internationale quae *matre*, nam non vivit in russo. Ex duo definitione possibile; *matre*=muliere de *patre* (Esperanto: *patrino*)

et: *patre*=viro de *matre*,

secundo est praeferebile; sed ambo est inexacto.

Solutio de problema de L. 1. est in collectione de elementis internationale, cum indicatione, in modo explicito aut abbreviato, de gradu internationalitate de omni elemento. Hodie non existit vocabularium commode de isto natura, et nos debet consula magno vocabularios etymologico.

Dum nos attendit isto publicatione, nos potest procedere per via experimentale. Omnis auctor adoptat elementis, quae repnta meliore; si illo est intellectu ab lectoribus de differente natione, tunc suo lingua internationale est bono. Omnis articulo in CORESPONDENSE INTERNATIONAL est scripto in lingua internationale bono, nam me lege illos sine studio.



Esperanto

Reprinted from The Daily News Aug 22 1908

Dr Zamenhof, at the inception of Esperanto, was inspired by the idea of attaining the maximum of facility by adopting only a small number of roots and using these in combination to express whatever could be so expressed: generally he used natural roots; for example, he used *sam* for English *same*, and *temp* for *time*, and combined them, using *e* as his adverbial termination, to form *samtempe*, for *simultaneously*.

In this way the international word *simultan* became unnecessary and has never been used in Esperanto.

Samtempe is typical of the useful contribution that Dr Zamenhof has brought to international language; it is an immensely valuable contribution, rendering a considerable portion of the international vocabulary unnecessary, and thereby facilitating the auxiliary language for those in whose natural language the Romance element is not predominant.

But surely no good idea was ever more cruelly worked to death than this of Dr Zamenhof in Esperanto; everything is sacrificed to it---intelligibility, brevity, and the common linguistic feeling of all Romance-language peoples (on whose languages Esperanto, and all other international languages are based).

Let us take an example. The word *malbona* consists of three parts *mal*, *bon*, *a*; *a* is the nominative singular termination of all adjectives, *bon*--good, and *mal* denotes that the signification of the root is to be reversed, it has the same effect as *dis* in *dishonour* *dishonest*. The whole *malbona* means *bad*.

Now *malbona* is as typical of the vices, as *samtempe* is typical of the virtues of Esperanto; it sins in every way. It is unintelligible, for everyone knows that *mal* means *bad* and reads *bad-good-a*. It furnishes an example of the sacrifice of brevity to the fad, for *bad*, the commonest adjective in any language, is translated in modern international language simply by *mal*.



Progres

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